

The city electricity plant has an appraised value of \$125,000, of which \$70,000 is the distribution system and the remainder represents the Diesel plant, now standing idle. The city pays itself 6-percent interest on the entire \$125,000, and also taxes. In taxes and interest the city light department turns over to the city's general fund \$1,025 every month.

The plant has about 1,200 customers, commercial and residential, a considerable proportion of whom are outside the city limits. Forest Grove's situation is similar to Woodburn's in that many who consider themselves part of the community live outside the city limits.

The private company competes vigorously for customers outside the city limits, but since the so-called Forest Grove rates were inaugurated a year ago the city has won practically all of these customers. Before that these customers alternated between the city and the power company as rates charged by the two systems varied. The private company at no time ran its lines inside the city limits, since it had no franchise.

When Forest Grove put in its Diesel plant in 1931 the city was \$400,000 in debt and the city tax levy was 30 mills. At the close of this year the city debt will be \$173,000, and for the past 3 years the city levy has been not over 15 mills. This improved condition has been brought about largely, but not entirely, because of profits from the light plant. In addition to causing these improvements in the city's financial condition, profits from the light plant were used to pay for the Diesel motors, some \$100,000.

Amount of electricity sold by the city each month this year is almost three times what it was each month in 1933, and the rate reductions that have been made in that period are given as the chief reason for the increased demand.

Bonneville power costs the city 4.7 cents per kilowatt-hour, almost exactly what it costs for the Diesel oil necessary to produce a kilowatt-hour. Therefore by buying Bonneville power the city saves all the cost of operating its Diesel motors.

Since hooking up with Bonneville the city has "had to build lines like everything" to take care of the increasing demand. As a result the distribution system has increased considerably in value in the past year. Nevertheless, \$3,088.10 has been set aside from January 1 to October 31 for depreciation. Figures for the month of November were not available; the city's auditor was working on these at the time the two Woodburn councilmen were there.

Summary for the 10 months January 1 to October 31 is as follows:

Total amount collected: \$33,890.80.
Cost of power: \$9,263.60.
Gross income: \$24,627.20.
Salaries and wages, repair and maintenance, workmen's compensation, depreciation, etc.: \$9,216.56.
Office expense: \$2,069.10.
Net operating profit (gross income less \$9,216.56 less \$2,069.10): \$11,285.66.

Less \$412.50 interest on bonds: \$12,929.04.
Less \$10,250 turned over to the city general fund in taxes and interest: \$2,679.04.

The \$412.50 listed as paid on bonds has to do with some bonds floated a few years ago to obtain money for purposes having nothing to do with the power system; the power system in effect was put up as security for the obligation and is still paying the interest.

These figures mean, in plain English, that Forest Grove in the first 10 months of 1940 paid out of the power plant's revenues all possible bills that could be levied against it, including new construction, depreciation, 6-percent interest, taxes, and interest on nonpower bonds—and had \$2,679.04 left over. This despite the fact Forest Grove rates are so low that there were predictions from several sources that the city could not break even on them.

While in Forest Grove, Councilmen Hecker and Miller were guests at the chamber of commerce luncheon.

Mr. PIERCE. I shall at a later date insert in the RECORD a table showing rates now charged in several cities in Oregon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including therein two brief articles, one from the New York Times and one from the New York Herald Tribune.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an address delivered by the President on Christmas Eve in the city of Washington.

LXXXVI—881

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on Monday, December 23, 1940, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5336. An act for the relief of Peter Bavisotto.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 30, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, Mr. BLOOM introduced a resolution (H. J. Res. 623) to extend the date for filing a report by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2084. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report, pursuant to Public, No. 426, Seventy-sixth Congress, relating to the division of awards for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2085. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report, pursuant to Public, No. 426, Seventy-sixth Congress, relating to divisions of awards for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Zeb Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou timeless One, made known to us not by our discovery but by Thine own revealing, who art evermore in the dream and thought of the creatures Thou hast willed to be: Preserve us in faith as the shadows of the old year fade away and the new year dawns and we waken to the light, saying, "This is our God, of whom our vision in the past was but a glimmering ray."

As we pause in reverent awe on the threshold of the future with hearts bowed down because of the violence, hatred, and enmity that are in the world, even so we can but bless Thee for the stirring ministry of the past, for the story of noble deeds, the memory of holy men; but most of all we bless Thee for the ministry of the Son of Man, for the cradle, the cross, and the crown of Him who taught us the eternal beauty of earthly things, who by His life hath set us free from fear, and by His death hath won us from our trespasses to Thee. May the spirit of the Lamb of God dwell within each one of us; may it conquer all the selfishness of man and take away the sin and sorrow of the world. In our Saviour's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar

day of Thursday, December 26, 1940, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 317)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

REPORT OF WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. —)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on all operations and disbursements in the adjustment of claims under the War Minerals Relief Act covering the period December 1, 1939, to November 30, 1940, inclusive, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON THE HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, concerning the disbursements, obligations, and balances on hand in connection with the special helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF NATIONAL PARK TRUST FUND BOARD

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, for the National Park Trust Fund Board relative to the operations of that Board for the fiscal year 1940, and showing the status of the national park trust fund as of June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying paper was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and Surveys.

PETITIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate letters in the nature of petitions from Alfred M. Kunze, of New Rochelle, N. Y., praying for the enforcement of the neutrality laws and a negotiated peace in Europe, also for the feeding and clothing of peoples made destitute by war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOLT presented a resolution of James Wood Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, commending the activities of the so-called Dies committee of the House of Representatives and favoring an appropriation for the continuance of that committee, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KING, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was recommitted the bill (H. R. 10418) to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. Peter Florey, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 2226) thereon.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 29, 1940

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by the President of the United States on December 29, 1940, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 24, 1940

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by the President of the United States on December 24, 1940, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY LYNN R. EDMISTER BEFORE EASTERN OREGON WHEAT LEAGUE

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Lynn R. Edminster, special assistant to the Secretary of State, before the Eastern Oregon Wheat League at Pendleton, Oreg., on December 6, 1940, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY ALFRED M. COHEN BEFORE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. DONAHEY) asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Presidential electors of the State of Ohio, and an address delivered before the electoral college by Alfred M. Cohen, which appear in the Appendix.]

SURVEYS ON WAR TOPICS BY SENATOR HOLT

[Mr. HOLT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two surveys by him, entitled "Thumbnail Sketches of the War Crowd" and "Answers to the Warmongers," together with certain editorials and communications about his war stand, which appear in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL BY VERNE MARSHALL AND STATEMENT BY SENATOR WHEELER

[Mr. HOLT (for Mr. WHEELER) asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial by Verne Marshall entitled "There Shall Be Peace!" and a statement by Senator WHEELER accompanying the editorial, which appear in the Appendix.]

GIVING AWAY DEFENSES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a telegram from Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, and others, regarding the giving away of defenses of the United States, which, with the signatures, appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY DEAN ALFANGE, PAST SUPREME PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

[Mr. KING asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dean Alfange, past supreme president of the Order of Ahepa, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., on December 5, 1940, at the formal opening of the Greek war-relief drive, which appears in the Appendix.]

LETTER FROM JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SEDAN, KANS.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Sedan, Kans., signed by its president, Shannon B. Kinkade, and all the officers and directors of the organization.

These young men set forth their views on the foreign policy of the United States simply, directly, and, in my judgment, very sanely. I invite the Senate's attention to the position these young businessmen take and suggest that their sentiments are expressive of the deep-seated convictions of many million American citizens. I know this is true so far as the people of Kansas are concerned. They are greatly alarmed over the unmistakable drift toward participation in this war. They are overwhelmingly in favor of keeping out of it. I am glad to say they are also strong for preparedness.

I ask that the letter and the names of the signers be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks at this time.

There being no objection, the letter, with the names of the signers, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**THE SEDAN JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Sedan, Kans., December 14, 1940.**

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Sedan Junior Chamber of Commerce is writing you as a group and asking that both the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Act be retained without further amendments.

We feel that the future welfare of the United States depends upon our keeping out of foreign wars. To repeal or amend these acts will mean our active participation in the war.

We are 100 percent in favor of aid to England to the extent that our own defenses are not weakened or drastic action taken which might result in our active involvement in the war.

We feel free to make our wishes known in this matter, as we are the men who would be called upon to give our lives should this Nation join the European war.

Respectfully,

S. B. KINKADE,

President, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Sedan, Kans.

Officers and directors:

Carlisle Bain, W. A. Dobson, D. M. Campbell, H. O. Dungan, John M. Wall, Chas. L. Sturges, George Meacham, Jr., August Simoncic.

PARTICIPATION OF AMERICA IN EUROPEAN WAR

Mr. HOLT. Mr. President, no doubt many of the Senators have read in the newspapers, if they read the columns of Sir

Walter Lippmann, or heard over the radio, if they have listened to Lady Dorothy Thompson, that we might just as well finance England in this war, we might just as well convoy ships for her, we might just as well give England our Navy, we might just as well do this or do that, because, as this group say, "we are already in the war."

By whom were we taken into the war? Were we not told by these same individuals, by these same newspapers, and by these same organizations, that only Congress could declare war? Were we not told that the "steps short of war" advocated by these individuals and these organizations were supposed to keep us out of war? Remember how they professed that these acts were a protection against our going into the conflict; how the amending of the Neutrality Act was a step to keep American boys off the field of battle. They told the American people, "Oh, just go along with us. We are interested in peace just as much as are those individuals who are calling us warmongers. We do not want war." But they did not tell the people the truth. They wanted war from the start. They knew that the steps they advocated were part of a definite plan to get us into the war, and to take the sons and the husbands of America and throw them into another expeditionary force to be wounded, gassed, and killed on the blood-saturated soil of Europe.

Some of us said, "Don't take those steps. They are too dangerous. They are down the path of war, and you will find it difficult to turn back." I hope some of the Senators will remember the experience of 1914-18. But through their well-financed campaign—inspired and, in my opinion, through English finance—to involve us in war, they went on down that road until now they set up the cry, "Oh, well, we might just as well go the rest of the way. We have already committed acts of war and we cannot go back."

I want America to think. Some of us said that that would be the strategy. "Oh," they said, "just take this one drink. It won't make you drunk." Then, a short time afterward, "That drink did not make you drunk. Take another drink"; and, of course, again we were not drunk. Not yet. Now they say, "Take another, and another," until they think we have lost the power of reasoning, and that we cannot refuse; that we just have to take another one, and finally the one that puts us actively into the war.

We have gone too far, much too far. We are in a dangerous place as far as involvement is concerned. But we can keep the boys out of Europe, we can keep the sons and husbands of America out of the bloody trenches if we stop now. But we cannot continue to accept the advice of those who have taken us so far. They lied before and they are lying now. They want war and they wanted it from the start.

We must meet the challenge now if we want to stay out of war. As we stand at the precipice these warmongers think it will be easy to push us in now. Look at the fight in the William Allen White committee today. Why are they after Mr. White, whom I have personally attacked on the floor of the Senate? Because Mr. White said, "The Yanks are not coming." Why did "Little Flower" LaGuardia say he wanted deeds? What does he mean by deeds? He means men. He knows the plans for war. That is why they are after William Allen White, because he said, "The Yanks are not coming." Do they want the Yanks to come? There is a group in the William Allen White committee that wanted war from the start, but did not have the courage to say so. They were in a cowardly manner hiding behind "steps short of war." I say that the warmongers will not fight in the war, but the sons of America will. Look at the list and see who these men are. They are not eligible for military service. Some are dollar-a-year men. Remember them?

I take my stand to fight those traitors, and I use the word "traitors" in all that it implies. They are traitors to America, who will have the blood of American youth smeared on them if we accept their advice and go the rest of the way. So long as I have breath in my body, whether I am a Member of the Senate or not, I intend to continue to name these people, to expose them, and to fight them.

Let me add that I am placing in the Appendix of the RECORD today the story of the William Allen White committee, show-

ing that more than 25 members of the William Allen White committee hold awards and medals from belligerent nations now at war. We hear talk about Colonel Lindbergh's medals. Why do not these critics tell about these awards and medals of the 25 members of the William Allen White committee? Why do they not tell that Bishop Manning, Dr. Kingdon, and many more whose names I put into the RECORD, are English-born subjects? Why do they not tell that John McIvor was in this country 17 years before he became an American citizen, now telling America through the White committee what she should do? He loved America so that he remained here 17 years before he became an American citizen. Yet he now attempts to tell us what to do.

I have had printed the records of these individuals, and Senators can see the real background of them, the Oxford group, and like relationships.

I understand why certain papers and certain individuals and certain radio commentators are for war. I have published the records of some of these individuals who are on the William Allen White committee, showing that they are directors of companies selling war supplies to the United States and to England, and are participants in blood-drenched prosperity. I have many more which I intend to add in the next few weeks, so that the American people can discover the truth about this drive for war. They will find that it is inspired, but not by the idea of democracy.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan gave a party for the little English refugees at Christmas time; and I am glad he did. I think he should be commended for that. But when did J. Pierpont Morgan ever give a Christmas party for the little refugees of America, for the little Okies? When did J. Pierpont Morgan open up his heart at Christmas time for those individuals who are citizens of this Nation who are even without food? Are not American children deserving? He can do it for the English refugees; and why? Just look at the record of the Morgans from the beginning, going back to the Civil War, when J. Pierpont Morgan's parent sold old obsolete muskets to the United States Army in order to make a profit out of them; then going through the Spanish-American War, then their financing the Boer War. Oh, they loved democracy. They loved it so much they floated bond issues here to destroy a helpless Boer republic. On through the World War, in which they made millions, and on into the present war, in which they are making millions their record is known. Yet we hear talk about Morgan's interest in democracy and his interest in the people. His interest is in the almighty dollar and he is willing to make American boys sacrifice their lives to protect the investments.

Who represents Mr. Morgan on the William Allen White committee? It is Thomas W. Lamont, a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, and a member of the policy committee of the William Allen White committee.

The history of this thing will be shown, and it will be found that these men are not sincere in this battle. I admire the men who are sincere in their fight for democracy, but they have a motley crowd of profiteers and so-called "patriots" associated with them. I do not say that all connected with the White committee are not sincere, but I do say that many of the members of that committee are not sincere, and the record will so show.

So far as I am concerned, I intend to continue to name these men. I say that wherever America can express itself, it does not want war. They dare not tell the American people we are going into a foreign war. What is the strategy today? Let them be honest about it. The strategy is to provoke the "axis" powers to declare war on us, and then say we are attacked. Such hypocrisy! It is the first time I know of in American history when we have been asked to sacrifice honor in order to get into war, and not to protect our country.

America is going to pay the penalty of a long, well-financed plan of the internationalists to tie America to European power politics. I again call the attention of the Senate to the figures and the data I have put in the Appendix of the RECORD of this "pure," pious group on the William Allen White committee.

RELIEF OF UTE INDIANS OF UTAH

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, a few days ago I received unanimous consent to call up an Indian bill, House bill 9705, which has to do with the proposed transfer of lands of the Ute Indians of Utah. Objection was made at that time because the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] had some objection, but I understand he has withdrawn his objection, or at least agreed to make no objection; so I renew my request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 9705, Calendar No. 2238.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, does the able Senator from North Dakota refer to the bill dwelt upon by the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] just a few days ago?

Mr. FRAZIER. That is the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. At that time I joined in the objection made, and my reason was that I desired to have more information about the bill. Later I thought I might offer an amendment to the bill. But the explanation of the bill given me, and what I deemed to be the importance of the bill, have been sufficient to cause me to withdraw any objection I might have, and also to withdraw any idea of offering an amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, did the Senator from North Dakota say that the senior Senator from Colorado had signified that he was withdrawing any objection he formerly had to the bill?

Mr. FRAZIER. That is what I have been told.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Did the Senator from Colorado tell the Senator that himself?

Mr. FRAZIER. I did not talk with the senior Senator from Colorado himself, but conferred with several others, who said that the senior Senator from Colorado was not making any further objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have not talked with my colleague, but I do not think it is a fair statement to say he has withdrawn his objection. The senior Senator from Colorado is unavoidably detained today and cannot be present, having injured his foot, and I do not think it is fair for the Senator from North Dakota or anyone else to quote my colleague unless he has authority to do so. I think the Senator from North Dakota should withdraw the statement that the senior Senator from Colorado has withdrawn all objection to the bill.

Mr. FRAZIER. I do not wish to have the position of the senior Senator from Colorado misunderstood, or anything of the kind, but the present occupant of the chair, the President pro tempore of the Senate, told me that he had talked with the senior Senator from Colorado, and that he would not be present at the session today, and, although he did not like the bill, that he would make no objection to its consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I had this bill held up at the request of the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS], I think that in justice to him I should make a statement. I have not talked to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] about it, but I have had him called since I entered the Chamber, and I understand his attitude to be that he does not withdraw his opinion of the bill. He still thinks it is a bad bill, and would not vote for its passage, but inasmuch as he is unable to be present today, he has not indicated that he desires the bill to go over again on his account. I do not want the RECORD to show that he approves the bill, or that he has mentally withdrawn his objection to it. I, myself, do not intend to object to consideration of the bill because under the circumstances I do not feel that I am required to do so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if I am correctly advised from what I have heard today, the bill was approved by the Committee on the Public Lands in the House, and, having been sent to the Senate, went to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate. That committee had no opportunity to consider the bill. From my own personal conversations with the senior Senator from Colorado, I know that he had serious objections to the bill.

What those objections were, I do not now know, but it seems to me that the bill should not pass in the absence of the Senator from Colorado, and I feel obliged to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

USE OF LANDS ALONG NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS], chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, I report favorably House bill 10712 and submit a report (No. 2225) thereon.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], who is unavoidably absent, is very much interested in securing the passage of the bill at this time, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The purpose of the bill, which passed the House of Representatives on November 19, is to permit the relinquishment or modification of certain restrictions upon the use of lands along the Natchez Trace Parkway in the village of French Camp, Miss.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire if the nature of the waiver which the Government would make if the bill should become law is simply the waiver of the restriction against private use of public property for commercial purposes, so as to permit the erection of a building to be used as a store, for example?

Mr. BARKLEY. As I understand, that is all the bill does.

Mr. AUSTIN. Of how much value or importance is the waiver?

Mr. BARKLEY. Not being familiar with the details of the bill, I am unable to fix a monetary value, if that is what the Senator has in mind. There is rather an intangible value attached to it, by reason of the relinquishment of the restriction, which works inconvenience to those who may want to go through the property for legitimate purposes. I am told that no harm can come to the Government's rights by reason of the relinquishment of the restriction.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is it conceived that the waiver might really be for the benefit of the United States?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. As I understand, the benefit would be mutual.

Mr. AUSTIN. I have talked with Republican members of the committee which considered the bill. In view of the responses to my inquiries, and what I am told by members of the committee with whom I have consulted, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CONNALLY in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 10712) to permit the relinquishment or modification of certain restrictions upon the use of lands along the Natchez Trace Parkway in the village of French Camp, Miss., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. T. G. RAMSEY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 2342, House bill 7965, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ramsey. It is a private claim bill which has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Claims without amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, may I ask how much money is involved?

Mr. BARKLEY. Two thousand dollars.

Mr. AUSTIN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7965) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ramsey was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH WARREN MADDEN

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is on the Executive Calendar the nomination of Mr. Joseph Warren Madden to be a member of the Court of Claims. This nomination has been passed over from day to day because of the absence of a quorum of Members of the Senate. I wish to advise Senators that if a quorum is developed on Thursday next I hope to bring that nomination to a vote. It seems to me it ought to be passed on without having to lapse and be sent to the Senate again at the beginning of the next session.

Objection has been made on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] has very generously offered to notify the Senator from Ohio that we shall attempt to take the matter up on Thursday if a quorum is present, which I hope will be the situation. Therefore I shall not ask for an executive session today.

PROPOSED LEASING OF DEFENSE BASES IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

Mr. KING. Mr. President, on September 30 last I introduced Senate bill 4391, to authorize negotiations for the acquisition of certain British possessions, to provide for reducing the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States, and for other purposes. The purpose of the bill was to facilitate the acquisition, by lease or otherwise, of possessions of Great Britain in or bordering on the Pacific Ocean which might be deemed necessary in connection with national defense. The bill provided that the President was authorized to make such loans and extensions of credit as he deemed advisable to Great Britain and its political subdivisions, and also to provide for reducing the amount of the indebtedness of the British Government to the United States. It also provided for modification of certain provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and the act of 1934, which restricted financial transactions with foreign governments in default on obligations to the United States.

In my opinion, it was highly advantageous to the United States to acquire bases, not only in the Pacific but also in the Atlantic, particularly in the Caribbean Sea area; and, in my view, the national-defense program would be advanced and strengthened if the provisions of the bill were enacted into law.

On November 8 last I introduced Senate bill 4419, authorizing loans to foreign debtor nations for the purchase of agricultural products within the United States. The bill provided that the terms of the act of 1934, which sought to prohibit financial transactions with foreign governments in default on their obligations to the United States, and also the Neutrality Act of 1939, "shall not apply to the making of loans to or the extension of any credit by any person within the United States to any government, state, political subdivision thereof, or to any person acting for or on behalf of the government of any such state or political subdivision, for the purpose of enabling any such government, political subdivision, or person to purchase agricultural products within the United States."

I am frank to confess that I believed, and still believe, that Great Britain was defending not only the British Empire but all democratic nations, and that the interests of the United States would be served by extending credit to Great Britain. In my opinion, the overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the policies of the so-called Axis Powers; and I believe the interests of the United States will be served if aid is given to Great Britain.

Upon a former occasion I have discussed the question of extending credit to Great Britain. I believe the address delivered last evening by the President of the United States presents in a powerful way the issues that are at stake in the contest between Great Britain and the totalitarian powers.

I desire briefly to call the attention of the Senate to the attitude taken by the press of the United States with respect to the two bills which I introduced. I have before me a compilation of news clippings from newspapers published in the United States the circulation of which is more than 28,000,000. The compilation shows favorable editorials representing a circulation of 5,577,580, and unfavorable editorials representing a circulation of 456,832. Of course, I would not ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD the numerous editorials, statements, and comments, but I have

them here in book form, so that any Senator who desires to examine them may have the opportunity to do so.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. If there is nothing further, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, January 2, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1940.

I hereby designate Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

WILLIAM P. COLE,
Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in the afterglow of the Christmas life and pledge, we thank Thee that it has touched childhood and made it beautiful; that it has touched our homes and made them joyous. We pray for its blessing to fall upon all paths of industry, making them sacraments; Oh, lead all feet in the ways of law, justice, and brotherhood. Heavenly Father, soon will pass another year beyond the horizon; it seems like the flight of a bird; how brief and shrunken the time. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Impress us that time is short and the building of character is more than the achievement of a great city. Blessed Lord, here between the old and the new year, let us dedicate ourselves to the highest aspirations, becoming a free and a Christian people. Frozen by the wintry nature that encompasses them, expel from our memories all hatreds, all jealousies, all passions, and all ingratitude that they may drop in the gulf of oblivion. Let the evil and the chaff of life pass with them with the realization that a good character is the ripe fruit that earth holds up to God. We earnestly pray that we may carry into the new year the choicest thoughts and the wisest purposes. O Father of mercy, we gratefully say: Farewell to the past, all hail to the future, because our trust is in Thee. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 26, 1940, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there going to be an opportunity to talk today?

Mr. COCHRAN. This only has to do with adjournment this afternoon—simply means when we do adjourn we adjourn until Thursday. If the gentleman wants to talk today, I am sure he will have that privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course, if you adjourn within 5 seconds, we would not have that privilege.

Mr. COCHRAN. Nobody will move to adjourn if any Member desires to make a speech.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a memorial address on the life, character, and public service of the late Senator Key Pittman, delivered by Albert Hilliard at Reno, Nev., on December 9, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a brief editorial appearing in the Indianapolis News of December 23, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the Indianapolis Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISCAL PLANNING

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on next Friday, the opening day of the Seventy-seventh Congress, I shall introduce a resolution to create a special committee on fiscal planning to bring together the heads of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees with a view to coordinating spending and revenue-raising activities, the main purpose being to effect economies in the nondefense expenditures of the Government and a new working relationship between the two committees, which have heretofore operated entirely independent of each other.

The text of the resolution which I intend to introduce is as follows:

There is hereby created a special House Committee on Fiscal Planning, to be composed of the chairman, ranking majority member, acting chairman of the deficiencies subcommittee, and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman, ranking majority member, chairman of the subcommittee on taxation and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to make a study of United States Government finances with a view to coordinating revenue and spending activities and introducing economies wherever it is possible and feasible to do so, in order to reduce the gap between Federal revenues and Federal expenditures and to bring about an approach to a balanced Budget in the ordinary financial operations of the Government.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to report its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House and such findings and recommendations shall be made public records and shall be printed as House documents.

A distinguished statesman of the past said in regard to resumption of specie payments: "The way to resume is to resume." The way to tackle the problem of putting the finances of the Government on a better basis is to make a start, and I do not know of any better way to make a start than by getting the heads of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees together in a cooperative working arrangement whereby a comprehensive study may be made of the expenditures of the Government and the taxes necessary to meet those expenditures.

Under the plan I propose that study would be made by eight of the ablest Members of the House who are especially qualified for the task—the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee [EDWARD T. TAYLOR, CLARENCE CANNON, CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, and JOHN TABER] and the gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee [ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, THOMAS H. CULLEN, JERE COOPER, and ALLEN T. TREADWAY]. These members would have the privilege at all times of consulting the Director of the Budget.

Some persons may say that these Members may now confer at any time and that a new committee is not necessary to effectuate the purpose intended, but I believe that their recommendations would have much greater prestige and effect if they come as the considered opinions and conclusions of a specially created House committee.

I believe that such a committee as is here proposed would be capable of accomplishing a great deal of good in getting our financial house in order. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include the text of the resolution which I shall introduce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PETER BAVISOTTO—VETO MESSAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, a bill (H. R. 5336) to provide for the payment to Peter Bavisotto of the sum of \$495.80, representing the amount of premiums paid by him on an invalidated policy of war-risk insurance.

It appears that Mr. Bavisotto is a veteran and had obtained during the World War the usual war-risk insurance, which, however, he permitted to lapse in 1919 because of nonpayment of premiums. In 1927 he applied for reinstatement of the insurance. The application for such reinstatement contained an assertion that the veteran was in good health. In 1931, however, he filed a claim for disability compensation, alleging that he had been under medical treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis since 1920. In view of this circumstance, the Veterans' Administration canceled his insurance policy on the ground of misrepresentation.

Subsequently the veteran brought suit against the Government in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York to recover benefits claimed because of permanent and total disability. The district court determined the issues in favor of the Government and further held that the plaintiff was not entitled to secure a refund of the premiums paid by him, in view of the fact that he had been guilty of a misrepresentation in procuring reinstatement of the policy. No appeal from this decision was taken.

It thus appears that the plaintiff has had his day in court. If the decision of the district court were erroneous, he had an opportunity to secure a review by the circuit court of appeals. No reason appears, however, for questioning the validity of the judicial determination.

Sufficient reason does not appear for granting to the plaintiff by legislative action a refund of the premiums to which he is not entitled as a matter of law.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 30, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and, without objection, the bill and the message will be referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered printed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder how this bill ever got to the War Claims Committee. It seems to me that legislation of this kind should be referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed that it was a private bill and was referred to that committee by the author.

Mr. RANKIN. Then it should not have gone to the War Claims Committee but to the Committee on Claims. If the War Claims Committee is going to attempt to get around the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation in this way and establish a precedent that would be binding on the Government with reference to all veterans' claims of this kind, it seems to me it would establish a very bad policy.

I am not going to object, but I certainly do want to call attention to the fact that this legislation ought not to have gone to the War Claims Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill and the message will be referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 623, to extend the date for the filing of the report of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the necessity, the emergency that requires this resolution to be considered today?

Mr. BLOOM. The reason for asking for the immediate consideration of this resolution is that the committee appointed pursuant to the original resolution was supposed to file their report by January 1. The committee not being organized we are asking permission for them to file their report prior to February 15.

Mr. MICHENER. When was the committee created?

Mr. BLOOM. September 24, 1940.

Mr. MICHENER. Does not the gentleman think, this committee on this important matter created last September but not yet organized, that he ought to withdraw this resolution, that a new committee should be appointed that can organize and function within the limits of its enabling act?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I perhaps can answer the question. The delay has been due to the fact that the Presidential appointments were not made until within the last 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. MICHENER. That is no excuse.

Speaking further to the same subject, I was a member of a joint commission several years ago considering certain matters relating to railroad retirement legislation—a joint commission of three members from the House and three from the Senate, with three members from the outside appointed by the President. The law only passed the Congress because this Commission was to make recommendations as to changes in the new law. The President refused and failed to appoint his three members, including the chairman, until about 2 weeks before the end of the session, and like the Commission in this resolution that Commission died at the end of the session. When the matter came up, as this matter has, objection was made. The Commission therefore died a natural death because the President did not want the Commission to function. Does not the President want this Commission to function?

Mr. BLOOM. We tried to get the committee together, but at this season of the year it just proved impossible.

Mr. MICHENER. You could not get them together if the President had not appointed his members, could you?

Mr. BLOOM. Since the President appointed his members of the Commission we tried to get them together. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and I conferred several times, but we were unable to get the committee together to have the first organization meeting. So we thought we would ask for the passage of this resolution permitting the committee to file their report by February 15 instead of January 1.

Mr. MICHENER. Who were the members of the Commission appointed by the President?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Mr. Randolph H. Perry, Dr. John L. Newcomb, Dr. Fiske Kimball, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, Mr. Lamar Hardy, and Mr. F. Harold Dubord. These eight were appointed by the President. Senators GLASS and BYRD, of Virginia; Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky; and Senator VAN NUYS, of Indiana, were appointed from the Senate; Representative SMITH of Virginia; Representative Cox, of Georgia; Representative CULKIN, of New York, and myself were appointed from the House. There are 16 members on the Commission in all.

Mr. MICHENER. This resolution does not give any additional authority and requires no funds?

Mr. BLOOM. No. It merely extends the time within which they may file their preliminary report.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—as I understand it, we have been 8 years now celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. I sincerely trust that in this celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the Democratic Party we will not only make it brief, but make it carry that simplicity and economy that Jefferson would advocate if he had anything to say in the matter. In other words, let us make it really and truly Jeffersonian.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Regardless of whatever action may be taken on the request of the gentleman from New York, will not the authority of the Commission expire with the end of this session?

Mr. BLOOM. No; it merely extends the time within which the committee may file its report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unable to answer that, not having the enabling legislation before the Chair. The gentleman from New York may be able to answer the gentleman.

Mr. BLOOM. No, I do not believe it will, but the idea is that it would be rather difficult to get a report before the committee is fully organized. Most of the Members appointed have been busy. This is not my resolution, I may say, it is a resolution introduced originally by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. What we are trying to do is get the full committee together before filing our report. All we are asking is that we be permitted to have until February 15 to file a report. Nothing at all is involved in this resolution as far as money is concerned.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the committee going to be alive after January 3?

Mr. BLOOM. Very much alive.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Very much?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That will be the first time it has shown any signs of life.

Mr. BLOOM. It has shown signs of life, but we want to get the full committee together before filing the report and get them to approve it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the time is long enough, and I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article from the Christian Science Monitor of December 26, on the Wide Horizon; the Grange Shows the Way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 7½ minutes.

DO NOT FOLLOW THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM TO PRESERVE DEMOCRACY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and also to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an article, including a newspaper advertisement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that at one time Earl Browder, former Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, more recently convicted and sentenced to prison, made the following statement:

We industrial unionists are going to take over the factories some day, for three very good reasons:

1. Because we need them.
2. Because we want them.
3. Because we have the power to get them.

More recently, others have announced in a somewhat different way a like purpose. More than a hundred thousand men are regularly employed by the Ford Motor Co., which operates on an open-shop basis. Not long ago, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., announced that the C. I. O. had the essentials—meaning the men and the money—to compel Ford workers to join the C. I. O. in order to hold their jobs.

There is little, if any, difference in principle between taking over factories by force, as the C. I. O. and its communistic allies did in the sit-down strikes, and by picket lines, show of force, and intimidation compelling employees to divide their pay checks with a labor union in order that they may continue at their jobs.

In the one instance, there is an unlawful taking and holding of the property of the employer by force. In the other, employees are deprived of their property, that is, a job, and the opportunity to work until they have agreed to give a part of their earnings to a union. Neither course has back of it either moral or legal justification.

Within the week another move in this same direction has been made by Walter Reuther, who claims that the motor industry has productive facilities which are not being used. He has requested the President to take over that portion of the motor industrial plant which, in his opinion, is not being used to full capacity.

Such suggestion, if carried out, would accomplish the demand earlier made by Browder, the Communist. Reuther does not promise that if these industrial plants are taken over American citizens will have opportunity to work therein. Undoubtedly he will insist, as he is now insisting, that every man employed in those plants first join and pay a fee to the U. A. W. A., which Reuther represents, so that he and those like him may wax fat on the earnings of the men who toil with their hands.

It should not be forgotten that Walter Reuther and his brother, Victor, at one time made a trip to Russia, where they studied subversive activities and revolutionary tactics. Nor should it be forgotten that their purpose seemed to be, when addressing their so-called comrades here in America, to inculcate in them a desire to "fight for a Soviet America."

Walter Reuther claims to speak for the U. A. W. A., affiliated with the C. I. O. Yesterday's press carried the information that at Milwaukee the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., which has an order for some \$18,000,000 worth of turbine and shafting for the United States Navy, has been told by the C. I. O. automobile workers' union local that the plant will be shut down if two members of an A. F. of L. union are restored to their jobs.

Do not forget that in the summer of 1939, for more than 40 days, a U. A. W. A. local at Detroit, Reuther's home city, and where he and Thomas claim to be in charge, defied the United States Navy and held up the delivery of material necessary for national defense.

Just as long as the President listens to these men, gives serious consideration to their plans, patriotic Americans will doubt his sincerity. What is to be gained by a Presidential appeal to American citizens to get behind the national-defense program, to make sacrifices for its completion, when at the same time organizations with political influence are permitted to enormously increase the cost of that program and at times bring it to a standstill?

How can the President expect patriotic Americans to join wholeheartedly with him while he harbors and listens to those who would render all our efforts futile?

The greater danger to American democracy, notwithstanding all the propaganda of the warmongers, to those who want to see it lies right here in America.

The President made no effort to combat the sit-down strikes, which were nothing less than rebellion against the enforcement of our laws. He has done nothing to protect American workingmen from being deprived of their jobs. He, so far as we know, is doing nothing to prevent interference with our national-defense program, and it is the height of hypocrisy for him to tell the American people that danger threatens us from abroad; that to save ourselves we

must prepare our national defense, and then to let an organization within this country prevent men who are able and who are willing, men who are anxious and seeking to be put at work on the national-defense program, be denied the opportunity because they either have not the money to meet the demands of a racketeering organization or because they have too much independence of spirit to submit to those demands.

Until the President restores freedom to the American workman, until he throws the force of his office back of the demand of the American people that they be permitted to enjoy the liberties guaranteed to them by the Constitution, many of those who hear his appeal for the democracies abroad will detect in his utterances a note of insincerity.

Let the President make good his words with his acts. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement on present business conditions by M. L. Benedum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution passed by the Committee on the District of Columbia in connection with the departure from this body of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. KENNEDY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short magazine article on democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 623.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 623

Resolved, etc., That section 7 of the joint resolution approved September 24, 1940 (Public Resolution No. 100, 76th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The Commission shall, on or before the 15th day of February 1941, make a report to the Congress in order that enabling legislation may be enacted."

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, is that the resolution that was before the House a moment ago?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. The one to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] objected?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Has the gentleman changed his mind?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman from Michigan has changed his mind—

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I have not changed my mind. Contrary to custom, I have listened to words of wisdom and have come to the conclusion that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] is right about it.

Mr. MICHENER. That is fine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM]?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Mark Sullivan on the duty of Congress.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. **JONES**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and to include a poem written by a constituent.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. **PATRICK** asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the **RECORD**.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. **PARSONS**, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on Thursday, December 26, 1940, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8665. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Lou Davis.

H. R. 10098. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. **COCHRAN**. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 2, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2086. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on all operations and disbursements in the adjustment of claims under the act known as the War Minerals Relief Act, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. **SMITH** of Virginia: Special Committee to Investigate the National Labor Relations Board. Report pursuant to House Resolution 258. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the National Labor Relations Board (Rept. No. 3109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9418. By the **SPEAKER**: Petition of the Kosciusko Rotary Club, Kosciusko, Miss., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to sabotage, un-American and subversive activities in this country; to the Committee on Rules.

9419. Also, petition of the Houston Lions Club, Houston, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the Un-American Activities Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

9420. Also, petition of the city of Dallas, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9421. Also, petition of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to House bills 10703 and 10709; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9422. Also, petition of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the national emergency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9423. Also, petition of the American Legion, Henry H. Houston 2d, Post No. 3, Germantown, Philadelphia, urging consideration of their resolution with reference to un-American activities; to the Committee on Rules.

9424. Also, petition of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Galveston, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God most high and wonderful, before whose mind the past and future meet in our eternal now, while we are but creatures of shifting time, to whom the past is soon forgotten, from whom the future is completely veiled: Forgive our frenzied, ineffectual strivings, the crushing cares brought on by lack of vision as we attempt to hurry on the dawn or thrust unhallowed hands across the pattern Thou art weaving.

And now, like men of old, direct our search to the simple things of life, to the open books of nature and the human heart, that we may find freedom and the truth at the feet of Him who kept His heart unaged through all His years of earthly life, and who liveth now forevermore, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. **BARKLEY**, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Monday, December 30, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CREDENTIALS

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate the credentials of **DENNIS CHAVEZ**, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate the credentials of **DAVID I. WALSH**, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Massachusetts a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. **NEELY**. Mr. President, I present the credentials of **HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE**, United States Senator-elect from West Virginia, and ask that they be filed and noted in the **RECORD**.

The credentials of **HARLEY M. KILGORE**, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, were read and ordered to be filed.

AWARDS OF QUANTITY CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories thereof entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the chairmen of the Board of Governors and the Conference of Presidents of the Federal Reserve System and the president of the Federal Advisory Council, submitting a special joint report by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the presidents of the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Advisory Council relative to the monetary organization of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.